a species or group. Now as mentioned in this paper previously, Lantz after studying the subject regarded it as separating the *purpurea* group from the *limbalis, splendida,* etc., group, and it is apparently one of the few things that Mr. Smyth and I agree on.

Although Mr. Charles Leng in his check-list ranks *splendida* as a good species, Mr. Smyth "finds small reason" for this. Why, may I ask, if such easily separated things as *limbalis,* which is never found in the East as far south as Virginia and North Carolina (except an occasional specimen taken high up in the Blue Ridge Mountains, Virginia, where *splendida* does not occur), and *splendida,* which does not occur north of Virginia (and possibly southern Maryland), are found together in Kansas and even taken there in copulation, should they be regarded as the same species? Has Mr. Smyth never heard of Lepidoptera of closely related, but distinct, species being found in copula with the resulting hybrids? As I pen this article I look at a tank of tropical fish in which are Mexican platies and swordtails. Although not only of distinctly different species but even of different genera these two species commonly cross with resulting offspring having interesting characters of both. Then why not occasionally among Cicindelidæ?

(To be continued)

A New Gall Midge on Fig (Diptera: Itonididae).

By E. P. Felt, Stamford, Connecticut.

The species described below was reared by Mr. Henry Bird, of Rye, New York, in April, 1933, from fruits of a species of fig known as *Ficus populina* (*brevifolia*), growing in the Royal Palm State Park, Florida.

He found that the larva occupies an enlarged seed capsule which elongates inwardly towards the center of the fruit, attaining a length of five times or more than that of the surrounding seed vesicles. The fleshy tissue of the fruit receptacle is not mined nor affected except at maturity. The newly-formed

puparium wriggles part way through the wall of the receptacle, the outside skin being marked with a pit-like scar and in a couple of days the edges of this "pock mark" becomes slightly elevated and blackened and soon the puparium protrudes from the fruit. Mr. Bird states that in the puparium and directly after emergence, the adult abdomen is distinctly reddish, it turning later to the dark smoky hue of the rest of the insect. He found that it was preyed upon to a considerable extent by a Hymenopterous parasite.

This species is easily distinguished from the related *Ficiomyia perarticulata* Felt by the more pronounced brownish color of the body and in particular by the distinct fuscous markings of the wings and the occurrence of only 32 antennal segments or fewer, as compared with the 41 antennal segments of the earlier described species.

Ficiomyia birdi n. sp.

♂. Length 2.5 mm. Antennae nearly as long as the body, rather thickly haired, light brown; 32 segments, the fifth with a stem three-fourths the length of the subcylindrical basal enlargement, the latter with a length one-fourth greater than its diameter, a low circumfilum near the basal third and apically, a whorl of coarse setae basally and a broader whorl of finer, strongly bent setae subapically. Terminal segment produced, with a length three times its diameter and tapering to a narrowly rounded apex. Palp consisting of one, slender, rather long segment.

Mesonotum yellowish brown, the submedian lines thickly haired. Scutellum and postscutellum fuscous yellowish. The abdomen fuscous yellowish, sparsely covered with brown scales, the latter more abundant on the distal segments.

Wings, the basal half of costa thickly clothed with fuscous scales, the distal half a variable pale yellowish, the membrane subhyaline, with a distinct irregular ornamentation of fuscous scales, there being a broad, subquadrate patch on the anterior margin near the distal third and attached thereto a somewhat n-shaped mark reaching to the margin of the fifth vein, the free ends extending toward the tip of the wing. There is also a small irregular fuscous patch near to and just in front of the wing tip and an indistinct broad fuscous crescent extending from the tip of the branch of the fifth vein and arching over

to the fifth. Halteres pale yellowish basally, fuscous apically.

Legs, femora and tibiae dark brown, the tarsi mostly yellowish. Claws simple, strongly curved, the pulvilli rudimentary.

Genitalia, basal clasp segment moderately stout and at the internal angle a long, tapering, curved process, roundly truncate apically, the latter making the short, stout, terminal clasp segment with a large tooth at its internal apical angle, subapical. Dorsal plate broad, deeply and triangularly emarginate, the lobes broad, obliquely truncate and thickly setose apically. Ventral plate short, broad, broadly and roundly emarginate.

♀. Length 2 mm. Antennae probably nearly as long as the body, thickly haired, light brown, presumably 32 segments, the fifth with a short, broad stem one-half the length of the broad basal enlargement, the latter with a length scarcely equal to its width and remarkable because of the thick sub-basal whorl of long stout setae reaching to near the middle of the following segment. Low transverse circumfila occur at the basal third and apically on the enlargement.

Color, wing and leg characters nearly as in the male. Ovipositor moderately stout, about half as long as the abdomen, pale yellowish orange, the terminal lobes narrowly oval, with a length about twice the width, pale.

Types deposited in the U. S. National Museum.

Sex of Migrating Danaus archippus (Lepid.: Danaidae).

In the NEWS for July, 1933, Dr. H. T. Fernald, of Orlando, Florida, asks as to the sexes of migrating *D. archippus*. So far as I have ever been able to ascertain, all such taken at sea and away from this continent have been males. In my "Butterfly Hunters in the Caribbees" (Scribners, 1894) I describe one such migration observed off the Bahamas. Since then I have found them, food for fishes, off Haiti and Jamaica, near Cienfuegos, Cuba, and on the island of Cozumel, off the east coast of Yucatan—all males. This past fall, over the Skokie Marshes, north of Chicago, desultory stragglers in small flights of a few dozens to some hundreds, all caught were males. From all that I have gleaned from others, I was not aware that females were ever found among those in migration. *C. eubule*, another of our migrants, also seem to be males, as far as I have been able to ascertain.

It is getting on towards the half-century mark since Horn,